Amnsements, etc., Chis Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-"Francesca di Rimini." Salvini. BOOTH'S THEATER-"Fanchon." Maggie Mitchell.
DALY'S BROADWAY THEATER-"MAX." Emmett. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Hallan Opera. "La Sonnambula." Mile, di Murska and Signor Tamberilk.

NEW LYCRUM THEATER.—"Notre Dame." T. C. King.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"The Black Orook." OLYMPIC THEATER, -"Madame Augot's Child." Mrs. James A. Oates.

UNION SQUARE THEATER .- "The Geneva Cross." WALLACK'S TREATER. - "Barwise's Book" and "The Burrampooler." Sothern.

AMERICAN ISSTITUTE -- Day and Night, Annual Fair. BAIN HALL .- At 24 and 8: Exhibition of Paint CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES .- Lecture, Miss Dickinson COOPER INSTITUTE -- Lecture. Dr. Brindley. Konisson Hall. -At 3 and at 8; Varieties. The Royal STRINWAY HALL-Rendings. Beliew. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-" Wall Street."

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CASH ASSETS TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS .-BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the WILBOR'S COD LAYER OIL AND LIME. - Peranns who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Willow has associated, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in conclusive the pure oil and line in such a mount tast it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in long complaints are truly wonderful. Very sum premain whose cases are proposanced hopeless and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been earlierly cannot be missing the preparation. By mars and get the granies, Manufactured only by A. B. Walding, Chemist, Boston, Mans. Sold by all druggiess.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1873.

TRIPLE SHEET.

the restoration of a Monarchy on the basis of the as the best possible. The men who than their usual harmony and unanimity. Charter of 1814; the Right have agreed upon a new are to form the Convention are sagacious The extreme Left seems to have given up the Cabinet, if the Ministers should resign. - The Carlists are fast losing ground in the North of Spain : the siege of Cartagena is proceeding actively. - The trial of Marshal Bazaine by Court-Martial began yesterday : a statement of his public services was read, and the report of the Committee of Inquiry submitted.

Connecticut gave yesterday an estimated majority of 3.600 in favor of fixing the capital at Hartford. - An unsuccessful attempt was made to levy political assessments on employés in the Baltimore Custom-house and Post-Office. == Yellow fever still rages fearfully at Memphis with no prospect of abatement. Knoxville and Cincinnati have contributed liberally for the relief. of the plague-stricken city, and the President has directed that 10,000 army rations be sent thither. Denuty-Marshal W. A. Burton was brutally murdered at Paris, Ky., by two ruffians named Current. ==== The National Metropolitan Bank of Washington is expected to resume business.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. McCosh, Dr. Cairns of Berwick, Eng. ; Prof. W. F. Warren, and others at the Evangelical Alliance. The French delegates were welcomed in the evening at Association Hall, and a The Reseiver of the National Bank of the Commonwealth reported that the bank was permanently crippled. Thas. Bradlaugh lectured on "The Irish Question." The alleged procurer of a fatal abortion in Jersey City was examined, and the supposed seducer of her victim was arrested. Cases of supposed murder were discovered at Paterson and Bull's Ferry. A father was sus peeted of drowning an infant at Newark. Mrs. Oakley ind others testified at the Kelsey inquest. --- The tralloon constructed for an ocean voyage landed in Connecticut. - The Colonel of the 31 New-Jersey regiment was arrested for debt at the close of a review. The Stokes trial was postponed on account of the illness of the accused, ____ Grave personal charges were made at a meeting of Brooklyn Aldermen. ---- A new Grand Jury for the Court of General Sessions was impaneled. --- Damaging testimony was adduced in an alleged atrocious case of baby-farming. Thermome ter, 67°, 69°, 50°. Gold, 1101, 1101.

We print to-day a letter from the Rev. Dr. Hall upon the scope and the capacity for good of the Evangelical Conference, which will receive general attention as embodying the views of one of the most eminent divines of a religious body which forms perhaps the most influential section of the Alliance.

To-day is the first opportunity for registering in this City and County, preparatory to the Fall elections. On the ninth page of THE TRIBUNE is given official notice of the boundaries of the several election districts, and lists of the places for voting and registry. Men who mean to vote will enroll their names forthwith.

has been so preternaturally quiet that people more ill will and bad blood than can be eradi-Since Gen. Butter's defeat at Worcester, he may think him overwhelmed. The calm which came after the storm at Worcester does not, however, altogether reign in Massachusetts.

history. In the report submitted to the court it would appear, from the telegraphic aunouncement, that his accusers regard him as manifesting as much culpability at the time of the battle of Forbach as during the siege of Metz. Although the feeble character of pure legislation and relief from lobbies. the Marshal rendered him unfit for an indeto show that the disasters previous to the two-thirds vote of the Legislature of 1873, the Bourbon dynasty, they will do it in the battles around Metz were chiefly due to the and sent for the first time to the people at utter incompetency of the late Emperer, who this election. Both cities have been then believed himself capable of exercising hard at work for the past month the chief command.

Donaldson began yesterday morning at 9 lyn, and ended at 1:25 p. m. at Canaan, Conn. Spring election. The next Legislature will o'clock from the Capitoline Grounds, Brook-It struck the "easterly current" at a great meet at New-Haven, as usual; after that the altitude and went very rapidly towards En- Capitol at New-Haven will be permanently rope. "Prof. Fowler measured the altitude" of it as it passed over Bridgeport and found | Capital. it to be two miles, and its velocity a mile a minute. It also "beat the train from Ansonia to Seymour," which was a very good thing to do. No reason is given for its stopping at Canaan instead of Europe, but it is barely possible that the aeronauts mistock it for the other Canaan and believed they had reached the Land of Promise. It must have been a surprise to them to find the Anakim holding a town meeting and voting on "the Capital ative of its best thought and its wisest conquestion."

GIVE THE BOLTERS A CHANCE. The Convention which meets at Elmira tomorrow has the rare privilege of surveying deliberately the work of its predecessors, rejecting what is objectionable and improving upon what is good. Neither of the parties which have recently met in Convention at Utica has fully answered the reasonable demands of that large portion of the voters of cal government more energetically than upon any points of partisan doctrine or discipline. The Republican Convention presented a list of candidates, some of whom are well worthy the support of all citizens who desire reform, and some of whom are the notorious instruments State. They were hampered in their ticket patience. by the claims of local politicians, and still more embarrassed in their platform by the compromising record of their leaders. They could not meet the popular demand for a straightforward denunciation of the salary theft, without appearing to compliment Senator Fenton, who had returned his back pay to the Treasury, and censuring Senator Conkling, who had not. The result was that evato provide a way for him to escape out of his present unenviable position. The rest of the resolutions were tainted with the same necessity of saying things which should help the party and hart nobody, and the platform came out at last, one of the worst of the old-fashioned, wordy, unmeaning sort, of which everybody is thoroughly tired. The Democrats did a little better, so far as their platform was concerned, but no better in regard to the ticket.

that the delegates were not aware that they

were assisting at a funeral, and the nomina-

tions, while some of them were above re-

proach, were divided, in the traditional way,

between the men who were fitted for office

and the men whose friends wanted them

provided for. It is to be hoped that the Convention at Elmira will recognize the fact that a very large number of voters, in this State as elseand able enough to see what is required. We control of the present campaign to the veterpartisan organization. We can all more ones than we can devise a new one which shall be blameless and cohesive. But no one restlessness in the ranks of the old parties. clearly felt by thousands than the need of integrity and ability. A brief, comprehensible statement of intentions and purposes, in the Left. direction of practical reform, will be better, for the present at least, than any attempt to formulate a statement of the essential political differences between parties, when it is evident to all candid men that no such differences exist. There is no strongly marked line of opinion dividing the two main parties today. The Administration party is convinced that it holds the offices; the Democratic is equally sure that it wants them. But there is scarcely a political idea beyond this upon which the two parties cleanly divide. There is no necessity for putting forth to-morrow a new body of doctrine. All the commandments are equally binding, but the one which most engages us now is "Thou shalt not steal." Let the Convention at Elmira apply this precept to our politics, and give us a ticket which good citizens earnestly seeking to promote better government can vote for without reserve,

and the new party movement will take excellent care of itself. THE CONNECTICUT CAPITAL QUESTION. The people of Connecticut, at their annual town elections yesterday, voted upon the Constitutional amendment making Hartford the sole capital, and gave a large majority in its favor. The Hartford Evening Post estimates it at 3,600. This ends a protracted and bitter local struggle between Hartford and New-Haven which has cost both cities thousands of dollars each year since it began, and has engendered cated in a generation. During its progress both cities have been thoroughly given up to local jealousy, the feud between them has en-

history as this Capital question, and the final cities, but by all honest citizens who desire coalition which came together to defeat M.

The amendment was passed by a majority vote of the Legislature of 1872, ratified by a two, circulating documents and sending emissaries to all parts of the The transatlantic balloon voyage of Prof. State for and against the amendment, and the vote is larger on that account, though not by any means so large as the usual vote at the discontinued, and Hartford will be the sole

REVELATION AND SCIENCE.

The papers read and the discussions following upon them in yesterday's proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance were in some respects the most interesting of the Conference. They were by some of the ablest scholars and profoundest thinkers of the Christian Church, and may be considered as representclusions. It is possible that objection may be raised by the supporters of the principles and doctrines antagonized, to a certain tone of depreciation noticeable in some of the comments of the learned divines upon what they consider mischievous heresies, but it is to be remembered that the meeting itself is a conference of representatives of the same fundamental belief, and that a freer expression is allowed than would be expected were it a controversy between opponents. The arguthe State who insist upon honest and economi- ments in the case of revelation against science are not intended to be stated here at length. "In all things charity" is so good a motto, however, that it should not be stinted in its operation.

The Evangelical Alliance, and the scientists, rationalists, and materialists, are all alike in of the corrupt combinations which have so pursuit of truth, and alike interested to find long been devouring the substance of the it. It is a quest that calls for tolerance and

THE DANGER IN FRANCE.

There is no longer any doubt that the Republicans of France are thoroughly alarmed in regard to the intentions of the Monarchists, All the telegrams which have been received by cable during the past week have borne cumulative evidence of this state of uneasiness, and the mails of Sunday are full of details sive and absurdly elaborate resolution, which which corroborate these dispatches. The rewas framed by our senior Senator himself peated manifestoes of the Comte de Chambord show that even his lethargic obstinacy has been at last shaken by a nearer prospect of the throne than has ever before been granted him. He has abandoned the attitude of defiant silence which sat so well upon him while his pretensions were a dream, and now yields to the pressure of his friends enough to assure the Assembly and the people that his intentions are not reactionary so far as France is concerned, nor aggressive in relation to other Powers. The resolutions betrayed the mournful fact | He has not yet made the final sacrifice of prejudice in regard to the question of the flag. He has recently said, in fact, that he was by no means convinced that the Assembly would insist upon the tri-color. But it remains to be seen whether, if the crown were actually within his reach, he would reject it for the sake of the white flag of Bourbon. At all events the prospect of immediate action seems so encouraging to his party, that it is said he is to proceed at once to Geneva, the point of where, are much more interested in decent | departure of all kings in search of thrones, to and honest administration than in party cries. await the summons of Versailles. The Duke There has never been a better opportunity to and Duchess of Chartres have just made him try the experiment of laying before the people | a visit of homage and completed the submisof the State a platform and a ticket, in | sion of the Orleans family to the elder branch. harmony with each other, which shall On the other hand, the Republicans are closing hope they will be also self-denying enough to ans of the Left Center. Thiers has returned sink their own interests and susceptibilities so to Paris and taken command, and with him far as to give a fair chance to those men in MM. Casimir-Périer, Say, and Dufaure are orthe Democratic and Republican parties who ganizing the movement of resistance to the would like for once in their lives at least to parliamentary coup which is expected as soon support a ticket in a State campaign against as the Chamber is opened. The extreme radiwhich nothing could be said. This cals, headed by M. Gambetta, are acting as is no time, perhaps, for a new they have acted on nearly every critical occasion, with the greatest discretion and prudence. readily see the faults of the existing They have often shown that they possess, to a higher degree than any other section of the Chamber, sound political sense and capacity can deny that there is great uneasiness and of discipline. They are now supporting the candidature of M. de Rémusat for the vacancy The need of honest government is more in the Haute-Garonne, for which he has consented to stand. If, at the opening of the partisan victories. There is no necessity of Chamber, it should be found impossible to building a cumbrous platform to serve as a prevent the delivery of France to the reaction. foundation for a ticket of men of distinguished it will not be from any lack of public spirit on the part of the maligned radicals of the

The only hope of the monarchical conspiracy lies in the fact, to which we have frequently referred, and which is persistently denied by most English and American writers, that the worst political fault of the French is merely an exaggeration of the highest political virtue-obedience to the law. The aspiration of the masses is toward republicanism, and when by any favorable accident they are left free to express themselves at the ballot-box, they vote overwhelmingly in that direction. But so great is their regard for authority that they are the natural and predestined prey of usurpation. Lawlessness is always successful there if it can take for the moment the color of law. The Republic has twice been destroyed, not by any tumult from below, but by treachery from above. In 1848 no one thought of restoring the Empire; but, dazzled by the name which recalled the most brilliant period of French history, they made a perjurer President, and once in power he determined never to leave. It only required perjury, theft and murder to accomplish this object. The coup d'état never could have succeeded, had not every step of it been made to appear regular and legal. The rural civil functionaries received their orders from Morny in the Home Office, and the army received theirs directly from St. Arnaud in the War Department. There was no possibility of resisting this monstrous crime except by committing what seemed to the lawabiding Frenchmen the equally grave offense of insurrection. After the Empire was thus established, it required eighteen years to develop and organize an efficient parliamentary opposition, and the Republic only attained its

corruption and bribery in the State in all its jority seem now determined to treat the pop-history as this Capital question, and the final ular will with contempt and force upon France settlement of it will be hailed with satisfac- an often discredited and disgraced monarchy. tion, not only by the tax-payers of the two It is possible they may still find that the Thiers cannot be relied upon to deliver the country up to the Comte de Chambord. But if they can hold it together, and vote in hope that the spirit of obedience to what seems to be law is sufficiently powerful in France to protect them in this outrage and insult to the country. It remains to be seen whether their calculations are correct.

WHAT MR. GARFIELD THINKS ABOUT IT. In a speech last week at Randolph, Ohio, the Hon. James A. Garfield, who ought to be something of an authority on financial matters, at any rate with the Republican party, made the following reference to the proposal that Secretary Richardson should reissue part of the fortyfour million reserve:

"There has been a demand made in some quarters for the President and Secretary of the Treasury to issue an additional volume of greenbacks to aid the money market in this crisis. In my judgment, they have done wisely in refusing such a demand. I do not believe they have any lawful authority for such an issue; if they had, it would be in the highest degree impolitie to make such an issue of currency now. I have no doubt that a resumption of specie payments, carefully and prudently made, would rather case the money market than increase its stringency."

Well, it is now announced from Washington that Secretary Richardson has done just what Gen. Garfield thanked him for not doing, and believed he had no right to do. We should like to hear further from the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

If the campaign in Ohio is not fruitful in the discussion of political philosophy it at any rate furnishes a good deal of lively eloquence. Both Republicans and Democrats, in the lack of principles to fight about, have given the contest a highly personal character, and their speakers are bandying compliments with a vigor that recalls the battles of a year ago. Senator Morton found fault with the Democratic candidate for Governor, the Hon. William Allen, because he was too old; and the patriarch playfully replied that "it did n't become Morton to introduce this ques-'tion about physical ability,"-whereat of course the audience was immensely delighted. When Mr. Allen furthermore "inflated his chest, elevated his voice to the "highest possible pitch," and added, "I address you in a voice which I don't think ' Senator Morton's lungs would enable him to 'produce," the satisfaction of the house was complete. The substance of the address, of which this little passage was the chief ornament, was an indictment of the Republican party for the prevalent laxity of morals, the thefts, and defalcations, and Crédit Mobilier scandals, and Back Pay abuses which have filled up so much of its recent history. Senator Thurman, in his speech last week at Kenton, devoted a great deal of time to the same and kindred subjects. In short, financial irregularities of various sorts have been the burden of debate all through the canvass and in every part of the State. Gov. Noyes has even been assailed personally as little better than a thief, and the Commissioners of Hamilton County have been induced to bring suit to recover the sum of \$13,523 alleged to have been fraudulently and deceitfully drawn by him from the Treasury while he was a Judge of Probate in 1868, 1869, and 1870. The Cincinnati Commercial, which cannot be suspected of undue partiality for the Republican ticket, regards the suit as a mere exhibition of partisan malice; but it will perhaps have its effect on the campaign.

As for the Republicans, they have everywhere been thrown upon the defensive. Today Senator Morton is compelled to apologize for the Salary Grab, having kept his own share be at once and universally recognized their ranks and preparing to act with more of it until, as Mr. Allen said, the deep furforced him to drop it and run. Yesterday Gen. Garfield undertook a similar duty, and felt himself also obliged to explain that the mischievous financial policy of the Republican Administration had nothing to do with the panic. Gen. Grant's connection with the Salary bill, Mr. Shepherd's management of the finances of the District of Columbia, Secretary Richardson's transactions with the First National Bank of Washington and the fortyfour millions of reserve-these are some of the "regular scarers" which the orators of the Republican party have been forced to tackle; and candor compels us to say that the orators have not been generally successful.

Whatever may be thought of the prospects in Ohio, the Administration leaders must realize what a very uncomfortable thing it is to fight in a false position. They have laid themselves fairly open. It was their Christian statesmen who were overwhelmed by the Crédit Mobilier exposure. It is their financial secretary who has tampered with the Treasury accounts and kept the country in ignorance of its real position. It is their President who pardons defaulters, and promotes "Boss Shep-'herd," and tries to foist Butler upon the people of Massachusetts, and declares unmistakably by his official acts that he does not require public officers to be above financial suspicion. Of course we know that neither party enjoys a monopoly of rascals. We know that Democrats voted as heartily for the Back Pay bill as Republicans, and that the Rings of Philadelphia and Washington have had their parallel in the Tammany Ring of New-York. But because the Republican party has lacked the courage or the conscience to expel the rogues and adventurers who have robbed the people under its protection, because it has not dared ito rebuke the President who has encouraged all these irregularities, it finds itself in the position of an apologist, where the great majority of its members would greatly prefer to see it an assailant. ____

MORE POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS. Those young men in the St. Louis Post-Office who were guilty of the indiscretion, not to say crime, of making a fuss over the little assessments by which Postmaster Filley proposed to reimburse himself for the expense of entertaining President Grant, set a most mischievous example to their fellow-clerks elsewhere. Influenced thereby, the employés in the Baltimore Custom-house, who had been assessed one and a half per cent on their salaries, declined to pay; so that where \$2,000 were expected, only \$80 were raised. The Post-Office employés did the same unreason-

Service Advisory Board, with Mr. Dorman B. Eaton at its head, if Custom-house and Post-Office clerks are going to fly in the face of Civil Service Reform in this way?

Things are getting mixed. At the Oneida County Republican Convention the other day the usual resolutions were passed, glorifying the party because it "fit into the war" and put down the Rebellion, and a candidate for Sheriff was nominated who, according to The Utics Herald, "did his town a patriotic service during the war, for which his fellow townsmen will never cease to honor him." The "patriotic service" is thus described. His town had to raise 63 men for its quota, and voted \$150 to each, making \$9,300. The candidate for Sheriff, who was then Supervisor of the town, "found that in Albany there had been 62 volunteers in excess of the quota needed in that city, and by management and paying only \$50 he procured those 62 volunteers to be turned over and passed to the credit of his town, and thus saved the tax-payers \$9,300." There's patriotism for you. It must have, been somewhere in that neighborhood that the exhorter recommended the Christian religion to the ungodly because he had "been a church member fifteen years and it had n't cost him but 18? cents."

The returned Californian of a good many years ago who pulled out of his pocket his perfumed bandanna handkerchief, and therewith a choice collection of doughnuts at a formal evening party, was in a far pleasanter position than was recently a staid New-England Deacon. This gentleman on a late Sunday morning, having had family prayers and partaken of the Massachusetts matutinal brown bread and baked beans, put on his best coat, and clutching his five-year-old son by the hand walked as usual to the church of which he is a pillar. Seated in his accustomed pew the good man went gently to sleep ander the ministrations of the pulpit. Alas! while he thus peacefully slumbered his irreverent little boy began to divert himself by an exploration of the paternal pockets; and the first thing he drew from those recesses was the eight o' clubs. The wild horror of all the other Deacons and of all the ancient naiden ladies of the congregation is a thing before which the imagination stands aghast.

A complicated case of conscience is reported in an Ohio newspaper. Seventeen years ago a smart lad in Wood County sold to a buyer of furs a black cat-\$1 25, the value of a genuine mink-skin. Years rolled | fully, on, as the story-teliers say. The acute boy became a man and a member of the church. But that catskin laid heavily on his soul, and no peace for his troubled conscience could he find until he had refunded with interest the money of the swindled furrier. The repentant man paid principal and interest amounting to \$3.70. But it appears that the dealer a pretty sharp casuist to determine.

An Eight-Days' Meeting of the colored professors nlt .- closed, we are assured by the local newspaper, with the prespect of much apparent good." From the further account given of the meeting in the same journal, we should say that the good must rather dimly apparent. As too often happens, this Church became intestinally militant upon the subject of funds. There was a contribution taken up for building a new meeting-house, and this, in som way, resulted in "some unpleasantness," "which occasioned," says the report, "a smart fistionff." Unless the brethren can better agree, of what use will | it be to build a meeting-house? Free fights can be much more comfortably and economically conducted in the open air.

A nice party of Old Felks that was, Oct. 1, in West Boxford, Mass. There were 43 men and women whose united ages amounted to Three Thousand and Ninety-Four Years. Average, 73 years, 9 months One of the gentlemen (91) was only 17 years old when George Washington died, but strange to say, does n't claim to have seen or voted for him.

THE SCOPE OF THE ALLIANCE.

DR. HALL ON ITS AIMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin : You desire me to give your readers some information regarding the Conference of the Evangelical Alliance; assuming no doubt that I shall represent it as it is regarded by those who have felt a lively interest in all connected with the meeting

The success-in the ordinary sense of the wordof the Convention may be regarded as assured. The response of Protestant Christendom as indicated by barrassment that threatens the Committees arises from the abundance of resources. The American friends, who have come, many from great distances, are also far more numerous than was expected, and in many instances, "branches" seem to have been extemporized, in order to be able to send delegates. It illustrates the difficulty of getting an idea into the public mind, that connection with the Allianco has not always been thought necessary in order to representation in its Conference.

Judged by the enthusiasm of the people of New-

York, the meeting must be regarded as signally effective. Few assemblies have been held here marked by the fervor, animation, and elevation of tone noticeable in Association Hall, and in the neighboring churches into which the crowds have overflowed. For, be it remembered, no party, or sectional or local cry drow the people together. They were entertained with accounts of moral and religious movements; and their satisfaction was the greatest when they heard of spreading light and deepening love. If any reaction against selfishness, and any conquest over narrowness, is desirable, surely we should be glad over any such exhibition of public spirit.

For probably the most important element of these gatherings is in the communications that have been made. Many of these have been clear, emphatic assertions of truths generally admitted in such circles but for practical purposes often forgotten. Some, like the remarkable address of Dr. Hodge of Princeton, have been close arguments, and many have been no more than warm assurances of friendly regard, founded on common Christian sympathics. But the tendency of all has been to draw communities widely apart, locally or historically, into closer alliance, and to produce the mutual respect and interest founded upon mutual knowledge.

For while, as Dr. Payne Smith, Dr. Stoughton, and others took pains to show, the Alliance is meant to manifest, not to make, unity, yet it cannot be doubted that close contact and friendly intercourse will deepen this sense of unity and prepare it for being turned to practical account, just as relatives at a distance whom we have valued abstractly be come new persons to us when we have learned to know them and have exchanged with them good offices.

For just as a militia is maintained in many comtries, and occasionally embodied, and put through "Autumn maneuvers," that it may be ready for service if needed, so these meetings keep the Christian communities in readiness for common action, when an exigency arises, as has been the case, and may be again, in the cause of religious liberty.

From the number of addresses and papers at the disposal of the Programme Committee, one of the objects contemplated by the meeting has not yet been attained, namely, expression of views regarding may be sure: he will not keep still.

The consequence is that the campaign in service of pulpits," and is then switched off to another income cated that a large majority of the French the mercy of reckless and unprincipled martial, which began yesterday, is likely to be an important culsode in cotemboraneous. There has been no such source of the management of the monarchical parties which seeming they which began important culsode in cotemboraneous. There has been no such source of the monarchical parties which form the martial parties which the serions, and is constituted to lag, and the ambition of the another income cated that a large majority of the French cated that a large majority of the French the mercy of reckless and unprincipled to another income cated that a large majority of the French the mercy of reckless and unprincipled to assume the country of the country proposed a tonat convincent to interest the count for the last year has indicate the manifolm of the mercy of reckless and unprincipled to assume that the campaign in the country proposed a tonat convincent to interest the manifolm of the manifolm of the manifolm of the manifolm of the mercy of reckless and unprincipled to make the country proposed to an untimed the country of the Count for the last year has indicates the manifolm of th the topics introduced. The audience listens to a

each of a couple of hundred of "foreign delegates" alone would occupy, not ten days, but more nearly a month. We doubt not it will be an object before the mind of the various committees to turn to account, for the general edification, all the various gifts available, not only of the noble man, the member of Parliament, or the college president, but of the no less honora-ble and useful toiler who has gained some experience in the difficult field of Home heathendom, or the reclamation of city Arabs. The expression of mutual good will has been gratifying and ampla Without reading the genial responses of warmhearted courtesy, as we would diplomatic correspondence, we may be permitted to believe that even these will do good. One could have wished all England, Germany and Holland to hear Dr. Adams's words of welcome, as the responses gratified us. It has been an "era of good feeling." On Monday Christian business and the struggle and hard work of the churches fall to be considered, and we doubt not will amply sustain the interest of the community. Nowhere is there a larger proportion of busy benevolence than in this city. It will be good to hear how others have sown and reaped. There is keen conflict between a wing of the scientific army, and old-fashioned Christianity. It will be interesting to hear from men like Dra. Porter, McCosh, Dawson, Henry, Guyot and others no less authorized to speak, on what issues reconciliation is possible, and on what the battle must be fought out till one or the other is vanquished. We do not doubt that the toleration of differences which is urged and exercised in the Alliance as among Christians, will have ita counterpart in the just appreciation of the real services rendered by science, and in generous forgiveness of its hasty utterances. The kindly service which the New-York daily press is rendering by ample reports will diffuse most widely whatever contributions are made to the comm of knowledge; and the mutual good will, both international and inter-ecclesiastical, which is expressed and strengthened by intercourse, will, let us hope, be diffused and perpetuated; for it is impossible, surely, for those who have held each other's hands, and joyed in each other's good, quite to forget all this in their future personal course or public policy. Even differences that these friendly interviews do not remove will at least lose some of their bitterness; and the blessing so often invoked, and in more than me language, will be realized in many a varied form of more lively feeling, more genial temper, more tolerant views, and more charitable judging, as well skin with a mink's tail sewed to it, receiving for it | as more intelligent activity in labor. Yours, faith-

New-York, Oct. 6, 1873. MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA-TAMBERLIK AND LUCCA. The opening of Mr. Maretzek's series of

performances at the Grand Opera House was more in sold the skin as that of a mink for \$3. As he cannot ind the purchaser restitution is impossible, and of the season. Signor Tamberlik, who last night made what he can properly do with the \$3.70 it would take | his first appearance in America, has long ranked as one of the few really great singers of our age. The most extravagant stories are told of his successes in Loudon, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, and the most of them undoubtedly are true, for of religion closed at Danbury, N. C., on the 25th he has been in his time one of the most magnetic of artists. A voice of phenomenal purity, and strength, and compass, a style remarkable oth for polish and vigor, a fine manly presence, an infallible dramatic instinct,-these were among the most conspicuous gifts of the illustrious singer who kept alive for this perverted generation the noble traditions of a school now fast vanishing off the face of the earth. It was natural that a large audience of connoisseurs should ssemble to witness his first appearance in New York, and we choose to believe that a large part at least of the suspiciously prompt and unanimous applause which greated his entrance was a genuine tribute of respect to a man whom the true lovers of music are bound to honor. The opera was Poliute," and the rôle of the here is understood to be me of Tamberlik's favorite and most congenial parts What a beautiful picture he presented of the Christian convert, in his flowing hair and loose robes,every gesture simple but majestic, every move neut full of grace and life. He he meek devotee with bowed nead and folded arms, but the ardent disciple, all affame with the fire of self-sacri fige and the glorious ambition of martyrdom. How subtly he indicated this character with a few imperces tible touches, how carefully he preserved the illusion in every word, in every look, in every stop, we despair of making those who have not seen him understand. It was a magnificent piece of acting, long to be remen In his atoming it has always been the custom of Signor

Tambarlik to electric mis bearers by superb outbursts of eloquence in the critical situations of the opera, a custom for which his clear, sonorous, high-maching voice gave him especial facilities. But in everything is a conscientions singer, and in onatabile passes, Mario, but of many another artist who has saug away the hearts of women. Even now his method is an ad mirable study, and his phrasing is Almost perfection. It is just as well, however, to tell delegates is beyond our expectation, and any om- the plain truth at once about his voice; the ing it seems hardly to answer to the artist's will. Now and then there are sweet and tender tones which co right to the heart, and whole phrases are delivered with the smoothness and freshness of youth; but Signor Tamberlik is obliged now to husband his resources with an unpleasant amount of care; the voice has lost its grateful quality; and the vibrato sometimes passes almost be-yond control. There were three or four passages in the opera last night where the fire of which we have heard to much blazed forth for a few moments-the duet in the first Act, the famous finale in the second Act (" Credo in Dio "), the exultant duet with Paolina in the third (" B suon del arpe angeliche"); but these fitful illumination only served to show more distinctly the surrounding ruin. That Signor Tamberlik's debut was a failure we are far from saying. In spite of every drawback there remain such brilliant evidences of what he has been and there is so much grandeur still in what he is that those who appreciate genuine art will follow him with respectful interest if not with unalloyed pleasure.

As for the Paolina, there is no danger of our giving her too much praise. We have never so fully realized the wealth of Madame Lucea's voice as we did last night, There is abundant opportunity in "Poliuto" for the dis play of such natural resources as hers, and ne need of that reserve which she sometimes forgets to practice where there is call for it. She poured out the music in a magnificent volume that seemed to take even her warmest admirers by surprise, and in the great prison scene of the third Act she certainly eclipsed the Poliuto. We need hardly say that she was received with the utmost cordiality.

For the rest of the performance a few words will suffice. The Severo was a new baritone, Sig. Mart. He has been well trained in the Italian school of which the bartone Bellini was one of the most recent disciples in this city; but his voice is not in good repair, and Le made no decided impression. Sig. Revna succeeded in making the persecuting priest of Jupiter utterly offices to sight and hearing. A Sig. Bussi was a much more effliciont second tenor than we commonly find. The chorus was strong but unfrained, and the orehestra was the worst we have heard in Italian opera for a number of years.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edwin Booth acted in Boston last night for the first time in two years. He was greeted with an

Mr. William T. Blodgett of this city has just purchased the well-known residence and property of Mr. Barreda, at Newport, R. L.—the most spacious and elegant dwelling of its kind in America.

Mr. Welby Pugin, a well-known English architect, is now in this country for the benefit of his health. He is an authority in England in Gothic archi-tecture, and on his return can inform Mr. Ruskin how fur life is tolerable in a country without cathedrals or

Count Costi, the Italian Minister, will leave Washington this wook for Italy, en a leave of absence.

After the adjournment sine die of the British and American Claims Commission at Newport, this gentleman entertained the Commissioners at dinner at his cottage, and during the avening Russell Gurnay pro-